Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited

Report on the Ind AS Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2017, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these Ind AS financial statements based on our audit.

We have taken into account the provisions of the Act, the accounting and auditing standards and matters which are required to be included in the audit report under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances.

An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the Ind AS financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

Opinion

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS, of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2017, and its financial performance including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure A, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the order.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

(b) in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

(c) the balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss, the statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

(d) in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rule issued thereunder;

(e) on the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2017 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2017 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

(f) with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B"; and

(g) with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – refer note 22 to the Ind AS financial statements;

   ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;

   iii. there has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company; and

   iv. the Company has provided requisite disclosures in its Ind AS financial statements as to holdings as well as dealings in Specified Bank Notes during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016 and these are in accordance with the books of accounts maintained by the Company. Refer note 32 to the Ind AS financial statements.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

SD/-

Partner
Membership No.: 060715

Place: Kolkata
Date: 23 May 2017

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's report
(Referred to in our report of even date)

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017, we report that:

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its fixed assets by which all the fixed assets are verified once every year. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its fixed assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held are held in the name of the company.

(ii) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records were not material.

(iii) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraphs 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.

(iv) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and security which requires compliance of provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, paragraphs 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public during the year.

(vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the products manufactured by the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have generally been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the company did not have any dues on account of customs.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of custom, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2017 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of excise and value added tax which have not been deposited by the Company on account of any dispute are listed below:

Nature of the statute	**Nature of dues**	**Period to which the amount relates (Financial year)**	**Amount (Rs thousands)**	**Forum where dispute is pending**
West Bengal Sales Tax Act, 1954	Purchase tax for unregistered dealer	1996-1997	92	Appellate and Revisional Board.
West Bengal Sales Tax Act, 1954	Purchase tax for unregistered dealer	2003-2004	98	Appellate and Revisional Board.
West Bengal Sales Tax Act, 1954	Non submission of form	2005-2006	53	Appellate and Revisional Board.
West Bengal Sales Tax Act, 1954	VAT	2007-2008	3,404	Additional Commissioner of Commercial Taxes
West Bengal Sales Tax Act, 1954	VAT	2012-2013	476	Appellate and Revisional Board
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income tax	2011-2012	513	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	2010-2016	277,400	High court
Central Excise Act, 1944	Excise duty	2013-2015	645	Assistant Commissioner, Central Excise

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has no loans or borrowing from any financial institution, bank, government or dues to debenture holder. Accordingly, paragraphs 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable.

(ix) The Company did not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and term loans. Accordingly, paragraphs 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(xi) The Company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly paragraph 3(xii) of the order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act, where applicable, and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 of the Act, are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraphs 3 (xvi) of the Order is not applicable.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

SD/-

Partner
Membership No.: 060715

Place: Kolkata
Date: 23 May 2017

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statements of Ganges Valley Foods Private Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Ganges Valley Foods Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2017 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2017, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

SD/-
Partner
Membership No.: 060715

Place: Kolkata
Date: 23 May 2017

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Balance sheet
Amount in Rupees thousands

	Note	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
I ASSETS				
(1) Non-current assets				
(a) Property, plant and equipment	4 (a)	**12,020**	11,611	17,938
(b) Capital work-in-progress	4 (b)	**710**	2,295	984
(c) Financial assets				
(i) Loans	5	**4,173**	4,173	4,444
(ii) Other financial assets	6	**3,531**	2,278	500
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	**12,202**	12,396	11,979
(e) Income tax assets	7	**6,667**	3,960	2,135
Total non-current assets		**39,303**	36,713	37,980
(2) Current assets				
(a) Inventories	8	**2,785**	2,870	1,980
(b) Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	9	**16,597**	20,339	19,202
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	**12,020**	992	9,600
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	**1,276**	5,989	1,945
(iv) Loans	5	**476**	497	883
(v) Other financial assets	6	**11,966**	11,373	1,088
(c) Other current assets	11	**1,005**	1,160	2,397
Total current assets		**46,125**	43,220	37,095
Total assets		**85,428**	79,933	75,075
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
(1) Equity				
(a) Share capital	12	**6,000**	6,000	6,000
(b) Other equity	13	**40,293**	37,582	36,749
Total equity		**46,293**	43,582	42,749
(2) Non-current liabilities				
(a) Provisions	14	**9,359**	4,943	4,512
Total non-current liabilities		**9,359**	4,943	4,512
(3) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payables	15	**14,107**	13,432	15,949
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	**14,067**	12,556	6,689
(b) Other current liabilities	17	**1,332**	1,228	1,251
(c) Provisions	14	**270**	4,192	3,925
Total current liabilities		**29,776**	31,408	27,814
Total equity and liabilities		**85,428**	79,933	75,075
Significant accounting policies	1-3			

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 101248W/ W-100022

SD/-

Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership no: 060715

Place: Kolkatta
Date: 23 May 2017

for and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
CIN No : U15440WB1992PTC054793

SD/-

Venkataraman Natarajan
Director
DIN:05220857

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23 May 2017

SD/-

Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN:03480249

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23 May 2017

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss
Amount in Rupees thousands

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Income			
Revenue from operations	18	**184,578**	191,833
Other income	19	**625**	780
Total revenue		**185,203**	192,613
Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	20	**74,351**	78,502
Depreciation	4 (a)	**4,025**	7,093
Other expenses	21	**103,154**	104,647
Total expenses		**181,530**	190,242
Profit before tax		**3,673**	2,371
Tax expense			
Current tax	7	**884**	1,652
Income tax for earlier years	7	**113**	437
Deferred tax charge/(release)	7	**124**	(458)
Profit after tax		**2,552**	740
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability		**229**	134
Income tax relating to items not to be reclassified to profit or loss		**(70)**	(41)
		159	93
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,711**	833
Earnings per equity share [nominal value of share Rs 10 each (previous year Rs 10)**]**			
Basic and diluted earning per share (Rs)	26	**4.52**	1.39
Weighted average number of equity shares used in computing earnings per share:			
- Basic and diluted		**600,002**	600,002
Significant accounting policies	2		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chcrtered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
CIN No : U15440WB1992PTC054793

SD/-

Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership no: 060715

Place: Kolkatta
Date: 23 May 2017

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Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN:03480249

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23 May 2017

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2017
Amount in Rupees thousands

	For the year ended 31 March 2017	For the year ended 31 March 2016
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	3,673	2,371
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation	4,025	7,093
Provision for doubtful advances and deposits	-	572
Interest income	(615)	(592)
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	7,083	9,444
Decrease/ (increase) in inventories	85	(890)
Decrease/ (increase) in trade receivables	3,742	(1,137)
(Increase) in other financial and other current assets	(284)	(8,965)
Increase in liabilities and provisions	2,881	4,012
Cash generated from operations	13,507	2,464
Income taxes paid (net of refund)	(3,704)	(3,914)
Net cash generated/ (used in) from operating activities	9,803	(1,450)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of fixed assets	(2,849)	(1,928)
Movement in fixed deposits with banks	3,405	(5,822)
Interest received	669	592
Net cash generated/ (used in) from investing activities	1,225	(7,158)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	11,028	(8,608)
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the year	992	9,600
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year (Refer note below)	12,020	992

Note:
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the year

Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	173	122
- On deposit accounts	11,847	870
	12,020	992

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

SD/-

Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership no: 060715

Place: Kolkatta
Date: 23 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Place: Bangalore
Date: 23 May 2017

SD/-

Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN:03480249

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23 May 2017

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2017
Amount in Rupees thousands

	Equity share capital	Other equity			Total equity attributable to equity holders of the Company
		Capital reserve	Retained earnings	Total	
Balance as of 1 April 2015	6,000	29,093	7,656	36,749	42,749
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	740	740	740
Other comprehensive income:					
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect	-	-	93	93	93
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	833	833	833
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2016	6,000	29,093	8,489	37,582	43,582
Balance as of 1 April 2016	**6,000**	**29,093**	**8,489**	**37,582**	**43,582**
Total comprehensive income for the year					
Profit for the year	-	-	**2,552**	**2,552**	**2,552**
Other comprehensive income:					
Remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net of tax effect	-	-	**159**	**159**	**159**
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**2,711**	**2,711**	**2,711**
Transactions with owners, recognised directly in equity	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2017	**6,000**	**29,093**	**11,200**	**40,293**	**46,293**

See accompanying notes to financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm registration number: 101248W/W-100022

SD/-

Seema Mohnot
Parıner
Membership no: 060715

Place: Kolkatta
Date: 23 May 2017

for **and on behalf of the Board of Directors of**
Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
CIN No : U15440WB1992PTC054793

SD/-

Venkataraman Natarajan
Director
DIN:05220857

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23 May 2017

SD/-

Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN:03480249

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23 May 2017

1 Corporate information

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited ('the Company' or 'GVF') is a Deemed Public Company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 19 March 1992 with the primary objective to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in farinaceous foods of all kinds including biscuits, breads and also carrying on business as converters. The registered office of the Company is located at Village: Jagannathpur, PO: Bamunari, District: Hooghly.

GVF is a subsidiary of Britannia Industries Limited (BIL). GVF manufactures biscuits under long term conversion arrangement with BIL.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 23 May 2017.

2 Basis of preparation

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements up to and for the year ended 31 March 2016 were prepared in accordance with the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

As these are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), Ind AS 101, First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards has been applied. An explanation of how the transition to Ind AS has affected the previously reported financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company is provided in Note 31.

Details of the Company's accounting policies are included in Note 3.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest thousands, unless otherwise stated.

(c) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention and on an accrual basis, except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value:

• Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value

• Net defined benefit (asset)/ liability - Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligations

(d) Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing the financial statements, management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Judgements

Information about judgements made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in the following notes:

- Note 23 - leases: whether an arrangement contains a lease; and
- Note 23 - lease classification;

Assumptions and estimation uncertainities

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainities that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment in the year ending 31 March 2017 is included in the following notes:

- Note 24 - measurement of defined benefit obligations: key acturial assumptions;
- Note 22 - recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies: key assumptions about the likelihood and magnitude of an outflow of resources;
- Note 4 - useful life of property, plant and equipment
- Note 5 to 6 and Notes 9 to 10 - impairment of financial assets.
- Note 7- recognition of deferred tax assets: availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used;

(e) Measurement of fair values

Certain accounting policies and disclosures of the Company require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values.
The valuation team regularly reviewes significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:
- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e as prices) or indirectly (i.e derived from prices).
- Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into a different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirely in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

3 Significant accounting policies

(a) Revenue recognition

The Company derives its revenue primarily from converting raw material to biscuits. Conversion income is recognized when finished goods are ready for dispatch.
For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where approriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Income tax

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

i. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

ii. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised inrespect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:
- temporary differences arising on the intial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of transaction.
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax assets recoginsed or unrecognised are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised / reduced to the extent that it is probable / no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

The Company offsets, the current tax assets and liabilities (on a year on year basis) and deferred tax assets and liabilities, where it has a legally enforceable right and where it intends to settle such assets and liabilities on a net basis.

iii. Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT')

Minimum Alternative Tax ('MAT') under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is recognised as current tax in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The credit available under the Act in respect of MAT paid is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the period for which the MAT credit can be carried forward for set-off against the normal tax liability. MAT credit recognised as an asset is reviewed at each balance sheet date and written down to the extent the aforesaid convincing evidence no longer exists. MAT Credit Entitlement at year end is grouped with Deferred Tax Asset (net) in the Balance Sheet of an entity.

(c) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment, are measured at cost less accumulated depreciaition and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Fixed assets are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation. The cost of fixed assets includes freight, duties and taxes and other incidental expenses related to the acquisition, but exclude duties and taxes that are recoverable subsequently from tax authorities. Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of those fixed assets which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use are capitalized.

Capital work-in-progress includes the cost of fixed assets that are not ready for its intended use before the balance sheet date.

Depreciation is provided on written down value method over the useful lives of assets as specified in schedule II of the act /estimated by the management. Depreciation is charged on a pro-rata basis for assets purchased/ sold during the year.

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2015, measured as per the previous GAAP, and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of such property, plant and equipment (refer note 31)

(d) Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

For arrangements entered into prior to 1 April 2015, the Company has determined whether the arrangement contains lease on the basis of facts and circumstances existing on the date of transition.

As a lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflation.

(e) Inventories

Stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. In determining the cost, weighted average cost method is used. The cost includes purchase price, inward freight and other incidental expenses net of CENVAT and VAT credit, where applicable, after providing for obsolescence, where applicable.

(f) Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting at each balance sheet date of the Company's monetary items at the closing rates are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates at the date of transaction. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

(g) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

(ii) Non -financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

(h) Provisions and contingent liabilities

i. General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

ii. Contingent liabilities

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

iii. Onerous contracts

Provision for onerous contracts. i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable cost of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

(i) Employee benefits

The Company's obligation towards various employee benefits has been recognised as follows:

i. Short-term employee benefits

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the services are classified as short-term employee benefits, which include benefits like salaries, wages, short-term compensated absences and performance incentives and are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

ii. Post-employment benefits

Defined Contribution plan

Contributions to defined contribution schemes such as Provident Fund, Pension Fund, etc., are recognised as expenses in the period in which the employee renders the related service. In respect of contributions made to government administered Provident Fund, the Company has no further obligations beyond its monthly contributions.

Defined benefit plan

The Company also provides for post-employment defined benefit in the form of gratuity. The cost of providing benefit is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuation being carried out at each balance sheet date. Remeasurement of the net benefit liability, which comprise acturial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interests) and the effect of the assets ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognised in other comprehensive income.

iii. Other long-term employee benefits

All employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) which do not fall due wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are determined based on actuarial valuation or discounted present value method carried out at each balance sheet date. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary as at 1 January every year using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid / availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognised in the period in which the absences occur.

iv. Voluntary retirement scheme benefits

Voluntary retirement scheme benefits are recognised as an expense in the year they are incurred.

(j) Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

i. Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

iii. Derecognition

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the right to receive the contractual cashflows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial assets are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby the transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilites

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and a new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

iv. Offsetting

Financial asets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(k) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

(l) Earnings per share

Basic Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. In computing diluted earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that either reduces earnings per share or increases loss per share are included. The number of shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted retrospectively for all periods presented for the share splits.

(m) Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby net profits before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating (operating activities), investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Notes to financial statements (continued)
Amount in Rupees thousands

4 (a) Property, plant and equipment
See accounting policies in note 3(c)

Tangible assets

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Motor vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Cost or deemed cost (gross carrying amount)							
Balance as at 1 April 2015	3,587	39,358	86,678	898	1,154	2,060	133,735
Additions	-	-	741	25	-	-	766
Balance as at 31 March 2016	3,587	39,358	87,419	923	1,154	2,060	134,501
Balance as at 1 April 2016	**3,587**	**39,358**	**87,419**	**923**	**1,154**	**2,060**	**134,501**
Additions	**-**	**-**	**4,489**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,489**
Disposals/ adjustments	**-**	**-**	**(469)**	**-**	**-**	**(55)**	**(524)**
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**3,587**	**39,358**	**91,439**	**923**	**1,154**	**2,005**	**138,466**
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 April 2015	-	31,791	80,467	897	708	1,934	115,797
Depreciation for the year	-	3,048	3,768	12	197	68	7,093
Balance as at 31 March 2016	-	34,839	84,235	909	905	2,002	122,890
Balance as at 1 April 2016	**-**	**34,839**	**84,235**	**909**	**905**	**2,002**	**122,890**
Depreciation for the year	**-**	**1,416**	**2,508**	**9**	**109**	**-**	**4,042**
Disposals/ adjustments	**-**	**-**	**(469)**	**-**	**-**	**(17)**	**(486)**
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**-**	**36,255**	**86,274**	**918**	**1,014**	**1,985**	**126,446**
Carring amount (net)							
As at 31 March 2017	**3,587**	**3,103**	**5,165**	**5**	**140**	**20**	**12,020**
As at 31 March 2016	3,587	4,519	3,184	14	249	58	11,611
As at 1 April 2015	3,587	7,567	6,211	1	446	126	17,938

4 (b) Capital work-in-progress

Balance as at 1 April 2015	984
Addition	2,077
Assets capitalised during the year	(766)
Balance as at 31 March 2016	2,295
Carrying amounts of:	
Balance as at 1 April 2016	**2,295**
Addition	**2,904**
Assets capitalised during the year	**(4,489)**
Balance as at 31 March 2017	**710**

Amount in Rupees thousands

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
5. Loans			
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)			
Non-current			
Security deposits			
- considered good	4,173	4,173	4,444
- considered doubtful	272	272	-
Less: Provision against doubtful deposits	(272)	(272)	-
	4,173	4,173	4,444
Current			
Advance to employees			
- considered good	476	497	883
- considered doubtful	222	300	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	(222)	(300)	-
	476	497	883
Total	4,649	4,670	5,327
6. Other financial assets			
(Unsecured and considered good, unless otherwise stated)			
Non-current			
Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months from the reporting date*	3,531	2,278	500
	3,531	2,278	500
Current			
Unbilled revenue receivable from related party	11,912	11,373	1,088
Interest accrued on fixed deposit	54	-	-
	11,966	11,373	1,088
Total	15,497	13,651	1,588

* Includes Rs. 3,531 (March 2016 Rs. 1,497 and March 2015 NIL) pledged against bank guarantee given to West Bengal State Electricity Board for supply of power.

Amount in Rupees thousands

7 **Income tax**
See accounting policy in note 3 (b)

(a) Amounts recognised in profit and loss

Fot the year ended	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Current tax	884	1,652
Income tax for earlier years	113	437
Deferred tax		
Attributable to origination and reversal of temporary differences	124	(458)
Tax expense for the year	1,121	1,631

(b) Amounts recognised in other comprehensive income

Fot the year ended	31 March 2017			31 March 2016		
	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax	Before tax	Tax (expense) benefit	Net of tax
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss						
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans	229	(70)	159	134	(41)	93
	229	(70)	159	134	(41)	93

(c) Reconciliation of effective tax rate

Fot the year ended	31 March 2017		31 March 2016	
Profit before tax		3,673		2,371
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate (31 March 2017: 30.9% and 31 March 2016: 30.9%)	30.90%	1,135	30.90%	733
Tax effect of:				
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	3.08%	113	18.45%	437
Impact of tax rate change from 32.445% to 30.90%	0.00%	-	21.57%	511
Others	-3.47%	(127)	-2.13%	(50)
	30.51%	1,121	68.79%	1,631

(d) Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are attributable to the following:

	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Deferred tax assets			
Property, plant and equipment	9,074	9,396	9,241
Provision for gratuity	2,038	1,968	1,944
Provision for leave	937	855	794
Provision for doubtful deposit	84	84	-
Provision for doubtful advance	69	93	-
	12,202	12,396	11,979
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-
Deferred tax assets (net)	12,202	12,396	11,979

(e) Movement in temporary differences

	Balance as at 1 April 2015	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Others	Balance as at 31 March 2016
Property, plant and equipment	9,241	155	-	-	-	9,396
Provision for gratuity	1,944	65	(41)	-	-	1,968
Provision for leave	794	61	-	-	-	855
Provision for doubtful deposit	-	84	-	-	-	84
Provision for doubtful advance	-	93	-	-	-	93
	11,979	458	(41)	-	-	12,396

	Balance as at 1 April 2016	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in OCI	Recognised directly in equity	Others	Balance as at 31 March 2017
Property, plant and equipment	9,396	(322)	-	-	-	9,074
Provision for gratuity	1,968	140	(70)	-	-	2,038
Provision for leave	855	82	-	-	-	937
Provision for doubtful deposit	84	-	-	-	-	84
Provision for doubtful advance	93	(24)	-	-	-	69
	12,396	(124)	(70)	-	-	12,202

The following table provides the details of income tax assets and income tax liabilities:

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Advance tax	10,394	9,954	13,693
Provision for tax	(3,727)	(5,994)	(11,558)
Net position	6,667	3,960	2,135

The gross movement in the current income tax asset / (liability) for the year ended 31 March 2017 and 31 March 2016 is as follows.

For the year ended	31 March 2017	31 March 2016
Net current income tax asset at the beginning	3,960	2,135
Income tax paid	3,704	3,914
Current income tax expense (including earlier years)	(997)	(2,089)
Net current income tax asset / (liability) at the end	6,667	3,960

Amount in Rupees thousands

8. Inventories

See accounting policies in note 3(e)			
Stores and spares	**2,785**	2,870	1,980
	2,785	2,870	1,980

9. Trade receivables

(Unsecured and considered good)			
Current			
Receivable from related party	**16,597**	20,339	19,202
	16,597	20,339	19,202

The Company's exposure to credit and currency risk related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 28.

10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents:			
- Cash on hand	-	-	1
- Balances with banks			
On current accounts	**173**	122	2,152
On deposit accounts with original maturity of 3 months or less	**11,847**	870	7,447
	12,020	992	9,600
Other bank balances:			
Deposit with original maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months*	**1,276**	5,989	1,945
	1,276	5,989	1,945

* Includes **Rs. 1,276** (March 2016 Rs. 2,305 and March 2015 Rs. 3,664) pledged against bank guarantee given to West Bengal State Electricity Board for supply of power.

Details of bank deposits:			
Deposits with original maturity of 3 months or less included under 'Cash and cash equivalents'	**11,847**	870	7,447
Deposits with maturity of more than 3 months and less than 12 months from the reporting date included under 'Other bank balances' (refer note 10)	**1,276**	5,989	1,945
Deposits with maturity of more than 12 months from the reporting date included under 'Other financial assets' (refer note 6)	**3,531**	2,278	500
	16,654	9,137	9,892

11. Other current assets

(Unsecured and considered good)			
Advances to suppliers	**64**	315	796
Prepaid expenses	**663**	655	1,102
Balances with customs, excise, etc.	**278**	190	499
	1,005	1,160	2,397

Amount in Rupees thousands

12. Share capital

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1st April 2015
Authorised			
Equity shares			
1,000,000 (March 2016: 1,000,000 and March 2015: 1,000,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each	**10,000**	10,000	10,000
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up			
Equity share fully paid up			
600,002 (March 2016: 600,002 and March 2015: 600,002) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	**6,000**	6,000	6,000

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year:

	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
Equity shares	**Number**	**Amount**	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
As at the commencement and end of the year	**600,002**	**6,000**	600,002	6,000	600,002	6,000

b) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Rs.10. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders. During the current and previous years, the Company has not declared any dividend.

c) Shares held by holding/ ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries /associates	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	Number	**Amount**	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid-up held by						
Britannia Industries Limited, the holding company	**252,000**	**2,520**	252,000	2,520	252,000	2,520
Boribunder Finance and Investments Private Limited, subsidiary of the holding company	**54,000**	**540**	54,000	540	54,000	540
Gilt Edge Finance & Investments Private Limited, subsidiary of the holding company	**1**	**0**	1	0	1	0

d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% of a class of shares	31 March 2017		31 March 2016		1 April 2015	
	Number	**% of Shares in the Class**	Number	% of Shares in the Class	Number	% of Shares in the Class
Britannia Industries Limited	**252,000**	**42.00%**	252,000	42.00%	252,000	42.00%
Boribunder Finance & Investments Private Limited	**54,000**	**9.00%**	54,000	9.00%	54,000	9.00%
Shrestch Cotton Private Limited	**147,000**	**24.50%**	147,000	24.50%	147,000	24.50%
Green Field Farm Private Limited	**147,000**	**24.50%**	147,000	24.50%	147,000	24.50%

Amount in Rupees thousands

13. Other equity

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Capital reserve			
At the commencement and at the end of the year	**29,093**	29,093	29,093
Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss			
Balance at the beginning of the year	**8,489**	7,656	9,238
Less: Transitional depreciation impact on fixed assets (net of tax)	-	-	(4,458)
Add : Profit for the year	**2,711**	833	1,029
Deferred tax release on Ind AS transition (refer note 31)	-	-	1,847
Balance at the end of the year	**11,200**	8,489	7,656
Total reserves and surplus	**40,293**	37,582	36,749

14. Provisions

	Long-term			Short-term		
	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Provision for employee benefits						
Gratuity (refer note 24)	**6,595**	2,814	2,630	-	3,555	3,362
Compensated absences	**2,764**	2,129	1,882	**270**	637	563
	9,359	4,943	4,512	**270**	4,192	3,925

15. Trade payables

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Current			
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	**14,107**	13,432	15,949
The company exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payable is disclosed in note	**14,107**	13,432	15,949

Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (MSMED)

Particulars			
(a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year:			
- Principal	-	-	-
- Interest	-	-	-
(b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	-	-	-
(c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;	-	-	-
(d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-	-
(e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-	-

16. Other current financial liabilities

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Employee benefits payable	**13,693**	12,183	6,465
Creditors for capital goods	**374**	373	224
	14,067	12,556	6,689

17. Other current liabilities

	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016	As at 1 April 2015
Provident fund, employees' state insurance and professional tax payable	**1,259**	1,164	1,111
Service tax payable	-	-	7
Tax deducted and collected at source payable	**73**	64	133
	1,332	1,228	1,251

Amount in Rupees thousands

	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
18. Revenue from operations		
Conversion income	**178,263**	184,728
Rental income (refer note 23)	**6,230**	6,626
Other operating revenues		
Scrap sales	**85**	479
	184,578	191,833
19. Other income		
Interest income on:		
- Fixed deposits with banks	**615**	592
- Interest on income tax refund	**10**	188
	625	780
20. Employee benefits expense		
See accounting policies in note 3(i)		
Salaries, wages and bonus	**62,893**	67,245
Contribution to provident and other funds	**9,103**	9,117
Workmen and staff welfare expenses	**2,355**	2,140
	74,351	78,502
21. Other expenses		
Consumption of stores and spare parts	**2,078**	2,261
Power and fuel	**59,635**	61,333
Job work charges	**19,342**	19,102
Repairs and maintenance:		
- Plant and machinery	**8,194**	7,598
- Buildings	**6,235**	5,811
Rates and taxes	**116**	171
Security service charges	**2,456**	2,231
Insurance	**145**	508
Professional charges	**2,027**	1,790
Provision for doubtful advances	**-**	300
Provision for doubtful deposits	**-**	272
Auditors' remuneration*:		
- Audit fees	**115**	115
- Expenses reimbursed	**82**	44
Miscellaneous expenses	**2,729**	3,111
	103,154	104,647

* Excludes service tax.

Amount in Rupees thousands

22 Contingent liabilities and commitments

(to the extent not provided for)

Contingent liabilities:

Description	As at 31 March 2017	As at 31 March 2016
Claims / demand against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
- Tax matters - excise duty	278,045	-
- Tax matters - sales tax	4,123	243
- Tax matters - Income tax	513	1,171
- Agricultural produce market committee regulation 1972 for ad-volerem duty against agriculture produce	1,000	1,000

Commitments:

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed and not provided for (net of advance)	996	105

23 Operating leases

The Company has certain cancellable arrangement with its holding company (which conveys a right to use Company's asset by its holding Company in return for a payment) identified to be in the nature of lease and have been classified as operating lease arrangements. Rental income of **Rs. 6,230** (31 March 2016: Rs. 6,626) in respect of such lease have been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

24 Disclosure in respect of employee benefits

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee's salary, in respect of qualifying employee towards provident fund and employees' state insurance which is a defined contribution plan. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to these funds for the year aggregated to **Rs. 7,297** (previous year Rs.7,350) and is included in "Employee benefits expense" in note 20.

Defined benefit plans

The Company has a gratuity plan which is in the nature of defined benefit. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service is entitled to gratuity. The scheme is funded with Life Insurance Corporation of India. The company make annual contribution to the Life Insurance Corporation of India under GVFL Employees Gratuity Fund. The following table sets out the status of the Gratuity Plan as required under Ind-AS:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
1. Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	1,398	1,288
Interest cost	1,288	1,227
Interest income on plan assets	(880)	(748)
Total expense	1,806	1,767
2. Remeasurements recognised in statement of Other comprehensive income		
Actuarial loss due to financial assumptions	1,129	53
Actuarial (gain) / loss due to experience adjustments	(1,284)	216
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(74)	(403)
Income recognised in statement of other comprehensive income	(229)	(134)
3. Net (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
Present value of defined benefit obligation	20,220	17,961
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	13,625	11,592
Net (liability)	(6,595)	(6,369)
Classified as:		
Short-term provisions	(6,595)	(2,814)
Long-term provisions	-	(3,555)
	(6,595)	(6,369)
4. Change in obligation during the year		
Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	17,961	15,359
Current services cost	1,398	1,288
Interest cost	1,288	1,227
Benefits paid	(272)	(182)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	(155)	269
Present value of defined benefit obligation	20,220	17,961
5. Change in the fair value of plan assets		
Plan asset at the beginning of the year	11,592	9,367
Expected return on the plan assets	880	748
Contribution by employer	1,351	1,256
Actual benefits paid	(272)	(182)
Actuarial (gains) / losses	74	403
Plan asset at the end of the year	13,625	11,592

Amount in Rupees thousands

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
6. Sensitivity analysis		
The sensitivity analysis of significant actuarial assumption as of end of reporting period is shown below.		
A. Discount rate		
Discount rate -50 basis points	**21,312**	18,859
Assumptions	**6.90%**	7.46%
Discount rate +50 basis points	**19,208**	17,063
Assumptions	**7.90%**	8.46%
B. Salary increase rate		
Salary rate -50 basis points	**19,226**	17,063
Assumptions	**4.50%**	4.50%
Salary rate +50 basis points	**21,282**	18,859
Assumptions	**5.50%**	5.50%
C. Withdrawal rate		
Withdrawal rate -50 basis points	**19,684**	17,961
Withdrawal rate +50 basis points	**20,699**	17,961

7. Actuarial assumptions	**Year ended 31 March 2017**	Year ended 31 March 2016	Year ended 1 April 2015
Discount rate	**7.40%**	7.96%	7.99%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	**7.40%**	7.96%	7.99%
Future salary increase	**5.00%**	5.00%	5.00%
Attrition rate:	**2.00%**	2.00%	2.00%
Retirement age (in years)	**58**	58	58

(i) The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on the published statistics and mortality tables. The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the mortality assumptions.

(ii) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at year end for the estimated term of the obligations.

25 Related Party Disclosures

(a) Names of related parties (where control exists):

Ultimate holding company	:	The Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited
Holding company	:	Britannia Industries Limited

(b) Names of related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Holding company	:	Britannia Industries Limited

(c) Related party transactions:

Description	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
With Britannia Industries Limited:		
Conversion income	**178,263**	184,728
Rental income	**6,230**	6,626
Reimbursement of expenses	**836**	1,919
Reimbursement of excise duty	-	7,668
Unbilled revenue	**11,912**	11,373
Receivable at year end	**16,597**	20,339

26 Earnings per share

Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the year.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2017	Year ended 31 March 2016
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (Rs.thousands)	**2,711**	833
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	**600,002**	600,002
Nominal value of equity shares (Rs.)	**10**	10
Profit per share - Basic and diluted (Rs.)	**4.52**	1.39

27. Segment information

The Board of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) as defined by Ind AS 108, Operating Segments. The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by industry classes. Accordingly, segment information has been presented for industry classes.

The operating segment of the Company is identified to be "Foods" as the CODM reviews business performance at an overall Company level as one segment.

Amount in Rupees thousands

28 Financial risk management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations. The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

a. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The Company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

Trade and other receivables

The Company's entire revenue is derived from Britannia Industries Limited (BIL), holding Company in the form of conversion income from BIL. As such, at the financial statement level, Company does not have any credit risk.

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the next six months. The Company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade receivables and loans together with expected cash outflows on trade payables and other financial liabilities.

The financial assets of the Company is given below:

Particulars	31 March 2017	31 March 2016	1 April 2015
Trade receivables	**16,597**	20,339	19,202
Bank balance in current account	**173**	122	2,152
Fixed deposits at Bank	**16,654**	9,137	9,892
Loans	**4,649**	4,670	5,327
Other financial assets	**11,966**	11,373	1,088
Total	**50,039**	45,641	37,661

Amount in Rupees thousands

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant financial liabilities as at year end:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2017		
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2 years and above**
Trade payables	14,107	-	-
Other financial liabilities	14,067	-	-
	28,174	-	-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2016		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above
Trade payables	13,432	-	-
Other financial liabilities	12,183	-	-
	25,615	-	-

Particulars	As at 1 April 2015		
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2 years and above
Trade payables	15,949	-	-
Other financial liabilities	6,689	-	-
	22,638	-	-

d. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprise three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, available-for-sale investments and derivative financial instruments.

The Company is not exposed to such risk as Company does not have any borrowings, foreign currency transactions and does not have any derivative trasactions.

29 Capital management

The Company doesnot have any borrowings/ debt. Hence, Capital management/ monitoring of gearing ratio is not applicable to the Company.

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Notes to financial statements (continued)
Amount in Rupees thousands

30 Financial instruments - fair values and risk management

There have been no transfers among Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the period. The Company does not have any investments, derivative financial assets and liabilities. Hence, Level 1 and Level 2 hierarchy is not applicable.

Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2017:

	Carrying amount				
Particulars	**Mandatorily - FVTPL and others**	**FVOVI - Debt and equity instruments**	**Other financial assets - amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total carrying amount**
Financial assets not measured at fair value *					
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	16,597	-	16,597
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	12,020	-	12,020
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above			1,276		
(iv) Loans	-	-	4,649	-	4,649
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	15,497	-	15,497
	-	-	50,039	-	48,763
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value #					
(i) Trade payables	-	-	-	14,107	14,107
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	14,067	14,067
	-	-	-	28,174	28,174

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31 March 2016, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

	Carrying amount				
Particulars	**Mandatorily - FVTPL and others**	**FVOVI - Debt and equity instruments**	**Other financial assets - amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total carrying amount**
Financial assets not measured at fair value *					
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	20,339	-	20,339
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	992	-	992
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	-	5,989	-	5,989
(iv) Loans	-	-	4,670	-	4,670
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	13,651	-	13,651
	-	-	45,641	-	45,640
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value #					
(i) Trade payables	-	-	-	13,432	13,432
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	12,556	12,556
	-	-	-	25,988	25,988

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities as at 1 April 2015, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

	Carrying amount				
Particulars	**Mandatorily - FVTPL and others**	**FVOVI - Debt and equity instruments**	**Other financial assets - amortised cost**	**Other financial liabilities**	**Total carrying amount**
Financial assets not measured at fair value *					
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	19,202	-	19,202
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	9,600	-	9,600
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	-	-	1,945	-	1,945
(iv) Loans	-	-	5,327	-	5,327
(v) Other financial assets	-	-	1,588	-	1,588
	-	-	37,662	-	37,662
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value #					
(i) Trade payables	-	-	-	15,949	15,949
(ii) Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	6,689	6,689
	-	-	-	22,638	22,638

* The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as short-term trade receivables, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The Company has not disclosed the fair values for financial instruments such as short-term trade payables, because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value..

31 Explanation of transition to Ind AS

As stated in Note 2A, the Company has prepared its first financial statements in accordance with Ind AS. For the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company had prepared its financial statements in accordance with Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006, notified under Section 133 of the Act and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The accounting policies set out in Note 3 have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2017 including the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2016 and the opening Ind AS balance sheet on the date of transition i.e. 1 April 2015.

In preparing its Ind AS balance sheet as at 1 April 2015 and in presenting the comparative information for the year ended 31 March 2016, the Company has adjusted amounts reported previously in financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its financial statements prepared in accordance with previous GAAP, and how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the Company's financial position, financial performance and cashflows.

There were no significant reconciliation items between cash flows prepared under Indian GAAP and those prepared under Ind AS.

Optional exemptions availed and mandatory exceptions

In preparing the financial statements, the Company has applied the below mentioned optional exemptions and mandatory exceptions.

A. Optional exemptions availed

1. Property, plant and equipment

As per Ind AS 101 an entity may elect to:

(i) measure an item of property, plant and equipment at the date of transition at its fair value and use that fair value as its deemed cost at that date

(ii) use a previous GAAP revaluation of an item of property, plant and equipment at or before the date of transition as deemed cost at the date of revaluation, provided the revaluation was, at the date of revaluation, broadly comparable to:
- fair value
- or cost or depreciated cost under Ind AS adjusted to reflect.

(iii) use carrying values of property, plant and equipment as on the date of transition to Ind AS (which are measured in accordance with previous GAAP and after making adjustments relating to decommissioning liabilities prescribed under Ind AS 101) if there has been no change in its functional currency on the date of transition.

As permitted by Ind AS 101, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying values under previous GAAP for all the items of property, plant and equipment.

2. Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease

Ind AS 101 includes an optional exemption that permits an entity to apply the relevant requirements in Appendix C of Ind AS 17 for determining whether an arrangement exisiting at the date of transition contains a lease by considering the facts and circumstances exisiting at the date of transition (rather than at the inception of the arrangement).

The Company has selected to avail of the above exemption.

B. Mandatory exceptions

1. Estimates

As per Ind AS 101, an entity's estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS at the end of the comparative period presented in the entity's first Ind AS financial statements , as the case may be, should be consistent with estimates made for the same date in accordance with the previous GAAP unless there is objective evidence that those estimates were in error. However, the estimates should be adjusted to reflect any differences in accounting policies.

As per Ind AS 101, where application of Ind AS requires an entity to make certain estimates that were not required under previous GAAP, those estimates should be made to reflect conditions that existed at the date of transtition (for preparing Ind AS balance sheet) or at the end of the comparative period (for presenting comparative information as per Ind AS).

The Company's estimates under Ind AS are consistent with the above requirement. Key estimates considered in preparation of the financial statements that were not required under the previous GAAP are listed below:

- Fair valuation of financial instruments carried at FVTPL/ FVOCI.
- Impairment of financial assets based on the expected credit loss model.
- Determination of the discounted value for financial instruments carried at amortised cost.
- Discounted value of liability for decommissioning cost.

2. Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification of financial assets on the basis of facts and circumstances existing as on the date of transition. Further, the standard permits measurement of financial assets accounted at amortised cost based on facts and circumstances existing at the date of transition if restrospective application is impracticable.

Accordingly, the Company has determined the classification of financial assets based on facts and circumstances that exist on the date of transition. Measurement of the financial assets accounted at amortised cost has been done retrospectively except where the same is impracticable.

Amount in Rupees thousands

31 Explanation of transition to Ind AS (continued)

Reconciliation of Equity

	Note	As at date of transition 1 April 2015			As at 31 March 2016		
		Previous GAAP*	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	Previous GAAP*	Adjustment on transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
I Assets							
(1) Non-current assets							
(a) Property, plant and equipment		17,938	-	17,938	11,611	-	11,611
(b) Capital work-in-progress		984	-	984	2,295	-	2,295
(c) Financial assets		-		-	-	-	-
(i) Loans		9,638	(5,194)	4,444	8,133	(3,960)	4,173
(ii) Others		-	500	500	-	2,278	2,278
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)	c	10,132	1,847	11,979	10,405	1,991	12,396
(e) Other non-current assets		500	(500)	-	2,278	(2,278)	-
(f) Income tax assets		-	2,135	2,135	-	3,960	3,960
Total non-current assets		39,192	(1,212)	37,980	34,722	1,991	36,713
(2) Current assets							
(a) Inventories		1,980	-	1,980	2,870	-	2,870
(b) Financial assets							
(i) Trade receivables		19,202	-	19,202	20,339	-	20,339
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents		9,600	-	9,600	992	-	992
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above		1,945	-	1,945	5,989	-	5,989
(iv) Loans		3,279	(2,396)	883	1,657	(1,160)	497
(vi) Other financial assets		-	1,088	1,088	-	11,373	11,373
(c) Other current assets		1,088	1,309	2,397	11,373	(10,213)	1,160
Total current assets		37,094	1	37,095	43,220	-	43,220
Total Assets		76,286	(1,211)	75,075	77,942	1,991	79,933
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
(1) Equity							
(a) Share capital		6,000	-	6,000	6,000	-	6,000
(b) Other equity	d	34,902	1,847	36,749	35,591	1,991	37,582
Total Equity		40,902	1,847	42,749	41,591	1,991	43,582
(2) Non-current liabilities							
(a) Provisions		4,512	-	4,512	4,943	-	4,943
Total non-current Liabilities		4,512	-	4,512	4,943	-	4,943
(2) Current liabilities							
(a) Financial liabilities							
(i) Trade payables		15,949	-	15,949	13,432	-	13,432
(ii) Other financial liabilities		-	6,689	6,689	-	12,556	12,556
(b) Other current liabilities		7,940	(6,689)	1,251	13,784	(12,556)	1,228
(c) Provisions		6,983	(3,058)	3,925	4,192	-	4,192
Total current Liabilities		30,872	(3,058)	27,814	31,408	-	31,408
Total Equity and Liabilities		76,286	(1,211)	75,075	77,942	1,991	79,933

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

Amount in Rupees thousands

31 Explanation of transition to Ind AS (continued)

Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2016

	Note	Year ended 31 March 2016		
		Previous GAAP*	**Adjustment on transition to Ind AS**	**Ind AS**
I Income				
Revenue from operations		191,833	-	191,833
		191,833	-	191,833
II Other income		780	-	780
III Total Income (I+II)		192,613	-	192,613
IV Expenses:				
Employee benefits expense	a	78,368	134	78,502
Depreciation		7,093	-	7,093
Other expenses		104,647	-	104,647
Total expenses		190,108	134	190,242
V Profit/(loss) before tax		2,505	(134)	2,371
VI Tax expense:				
Current tax		1,652	-	1,652
Income tax for earlier years		437	-	437
Deferred tax charge/(release)	c	(273)	(185)	(458)
VII Profit/(loss) for the year		689	(51)	740
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:				
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability	a	-	134	134
Income tax relating to items not to be reclassified to profit or loss	c	-	(41)	(41)
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		-	93	93
Total Comprehensive Income net of tax		689	144	833

* The previous GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

Notes to the reconciliation

a. Other comprehensive income

Under Ind AS, all items of income and expense recognised in a period should be included in profit or loss for the period, unless a standard requires or permits otherwise. Items of income and expense that are not recognised in profit or loss but are shown in the statement of profit and loss as 'other comprehensive income' includes remeasurements of defined benefit plans. The concept of other comprehensive income did not exist under previous GAAP.

b Lease arrangement

Under the previous GAAP, arrangements that did not take the legal form of lease were accounted for based on the legal form of such arrangements. Under Ind AS, any arrangement (even if not legally structured as lease) which conveys a right to use an asset in return for a payment or series of payments are identified as leases provided certain conditions are met. In case such arrangements are determined to be in the nature of leases, such arrangements are required to be classified into finance or operating leases as per the requirements of Ind AS 17, Lease.

The Company has certain arrangements with its Britannia Industries Limited, holding company which have been identified to be in the nature of lease and have been classified as operating lease arrangements.

c. Deferred tax assets (net)

The (decreased) / increased in the deferred tax assets are on account of adjustments made on transition to Ind AS. Deferred tax assets has been recognised on the incremental tax base of freehold land arrived by multiplying the cost of freehold land with the Income tax cost inflation index for the year of purchase.

d. Reconciliation of total equity as at 31 March 2016 and 1 April 2015

	Note	1 April 2015	31 March 2016
Total equity (shareholder's funds) as per previous GAAP		34,902	35,591
Deferred tax assets on land indexation	c	1,847	1,991
Total		36,749	37,582

Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
Notes to financial statements (continued)
Amount in Rupees thousands

32 Disclosure of specified bank notes

During the year, the Company had specified bank notes or other denomination note as defined in the MCA notification G.S.R. 308(E) dated 31 March, 2017 on the details of Specified Bank Notes (SBN) held and transacted during the period from 8 November 2016 to 30 December 2016, the denomination wise SBNs and other notes as per the notification is given below:

Particulars	SBNs	Other denomination notes	Total
Closing cash in hand as on 8 November 2016	-	-	-
Add: Permitted receipts	-	-	-
Less: Permitted payments	-	-	-
Less: Amount deposited in banks	-	-	-
Closing cash in hand as on 30 December 2016	-	-	-

for **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

SD/-

Seema Mohnot
Partner
Membership no: 060715

Place: Kolkatta
Date: 23 May 2017

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Ganges Vally Foods Private Limited
CIN No : U15440WB1992PTC054793

SD/-

Venkataraman Natarajan
Director
DIN:05220857

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23 May 2017

SD/-

Vinay Singh Kushwaha
Director
DIN:03480249

Place: Bangalore
Date: 23 May 2017